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averaged as low as 50 in college grade. No person had an average grade in college of 87 or above, whose Alpha score was below the median. The highest correlation between the various college subjects was that between English and psychology which was .667; the lowest between mechanical arts and chemistry which was .37.

TOOPS, HERBERT A. and PINTNER, RUDOLF: "A Chart for the Determination of I.Q. Values," *Journal of Delinquency,* 1918, Vol. 3, p. 272.

This chart is a graphic representation of intelligence quotient values for different grades of performance at different ages. It is most useful as a desk sheet for the frequent user of the Terman scale, on which it is based. It is unfortunate that presumably owing to increased cost the chart is not printed in two or more colors. Its ease of reading would be vastly increased by such a feature.

BINGHAM, W. V.: "Measuring a Workman's Skill," *Bulletin No. 30, National Society for Vocational Education,* 1919, pp. 4–11.

By the time that mobilization ceased in November, 1918, standardized tests in about eighty of the more important trades were in use. The cost of production and standardization of the tests was on the average roughly a thousand dollars a trade. After analysis of the trade comes construction of a tentative test. This sometimes takes the form of a performance test, a job arranged so as to require of the candidate a demonstration of his manual proficiency and his judgment in the use of the main tools of his trade. Other tests are entirely oral, consisting of questions to elicit definite bits of trade knowledge, to sample the range of the candidate's practise, and to try the soundness of his judgment on typical matters. A third type of test, similar in principle to the oral test, presents to the candidate pictures of tools, machines, materials and products of his trade, and requires him to identify them and to indicate uses. Not infrequently the tentative formulation of the test has proved inadequate. Only after a test had been devised which was found on thorough trial to measure up to the requirements, was it turned over for use with the soldiers.

In beginning the trade test development it was expected to meet numerous difficulties due to the prevalence among manual laborers of this variety of mental constitution. It was expected to find that the oral type of tests would prove useful with the more verbally minded men; but we anticipated meeting many tradesmen of high proficiency and skill who could no little or nothing with these oral questions. This expectation proved to be wholly at variance with